

DRINK PUTS HIM IN A CELL

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Standing behind the grating bars of a cell in the upstairs corridor of the police station yesterday was a young man who is charged with vagrancy, about the only charge which the police could prefer against him, without subjecting him to a charge which would involve severe punishment if found guilty in the police court. Hugh Burroughs arrived here on the British steamer Craigvar from Norfolk, the steamer bringing coal for the Navy from that port. Burroughs was a resident of Norfolk at the time he shipped on the tramp steamer, his father being one of the judges of Norfolk and the family well known through Virginia.

Since arriving in Honolulu, Burroughs is known to have gone at a swift pace, and it is probably due to his drinking that he became involved in trouble. His connection with some checks which were recently passed and which drew unfavorable comment from W. L. Castle, of Castle & Withington's law office, is said to have brought him to the attention of the police department. Mr. Castle was at one time a school mate of young Burroughs, whose appearance and language mark him above the ordinary run of young men.

After being taken into custody Burroughs did considerable telephoning about town to get bondsmen to stand for his release and appearance in court tomorrow morning.

To an Advertiser reporter Burroughs said he did not know what he was in custody for. "I haven't murdered any one and haven't injured any one, and haven't forged checks," said he, "and I don't know what they want me here for." He said the only paper he had negotiated was a draft drawn on his father at Norfolk. He said he expected to get a position in the U. S. Quarantine Service here.

A WELL-KNOWN CONTRACTOR DIES

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Carl H. Patzig, well and favorably known as a contractor for many years, in these Islands, died yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at his residence, on Kamehameha IV road. He was a native of Saxony, Germany, but came to the United States when a youth of seventeen. He came to Hawaii fifteen years ago, and has been active in business here ever since. He was fifty years of age and leaves a widow and eight children, Wilhelmina, Carl, Johanna, Caroline, Ernestine, Bertha, Elsie and Agnes.

The funeral will be held on Thursday from the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams, and will be conducted by Pastor Felmy of the German Lutheran church.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Anemia, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appeared to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you, and is effective from the first dose. One bottle convinces. At all chemists

THREE PRECINCTS ON OAHU ARE NEW

Governor Frazar has issued his proclamation calling for an election for Delegate to Congress and for members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory.

The proclamation is shorter than similar proclamations have been in the past, and sets forth very succinctly the matters required to be set forth in such proclamations.

Changes in precincts have been made on Maui and on Oahu. On Maui two new precincts have been formed. The Lahaina precinct has been divided into two precincts the dividing line being the northern boundary of Olowalu and the polling place is at Olowalu school house. The other new precinct is in Central Maui where the precincts including and touching the Kula region and Makawao have been so rearranged as to get in another precinct. This will shorten the distance many voters will have to go to their voting place by several miles.

On Oahu three new precincts have been added, one in the Fourth District, and two in the Fifth, and in addition a change of boundary between two precincts in the Fifth has been made.

The new precinct in the Fourth is made by dividing the old first and second precincts into three, and numbering them consecutively, first second and third, the remainder of the precincts in the district being advanced one number, that is the old third is now the fourth, the old fourth the fifth, and so on.

The new first precinct is the extreme eastern end of the island southerly of the Koolau mountains and has for its westerly and southwesterly boundaries a line down the ridge on the east side of Manoa valley to Manoa stream, along the stream to the road a little below its junction with the Palolo stream, thence easterly along that road, Campbell avenue, Castle road, Diamond Head avenue and a line in extension of Diamond Head avenue to the sea. In other words it extends to the Manoa stream and to Kapiolani Park and to the road along the northerly side of Diamond Head.

The second precinct includes the Diamond Head region, the Kapiolani Park region, Waikiki, and everything south of King street and the Waialae road as far west as a line from the corner of King and Punahou to the long bridge on Ala Moana.

The third precinct includes everything north of King street and Waialae road, east of Punahou street to the Manoa stream. It includes the McCully tract region, the baseball park region, the Punahou region and Manoa valley. In the Fifth District on the Koolau side of the island there are two precincts instead of one in Koolaula, and two instead of one in Koolapoaka. This shortens up the distance voters have to go very considerably. The polling place of the first precinct is the courthouse at Kaneohe, and of the second is at Waialeale schoolhouse.

The third precinct begins at the line between Koolapoaka and Koolaula and extends to the southeast boundary of Laie, with the polling place at the Yin Sit clubhouse, at Kapano, Punahou.

The fourth precinct is the remainder of the district of Koolaula, and includes Laie, Kahuku and the Papukea region. The polling place is at Kahuku. The change of boundary is made between the old seventh and eighth, now the ninth and tenth. The boundary was formerly the Kalihi road so that those on the westerly side of the road voted in the seventh precinct and those on the easterly side of the road had to go several miles to a polling place on Liliha street. Now the boundary is made the easterly ridge of the Kalihi valley, so that all voters in the valley vote at the same place, a place in the valley.

All the changes made have been for the convenience of voters, and will result in voters now having so far to go to their polling places. For instance the voters of Nin, Waialeale, Kaimuki and Palolo, instead of having to come way down to Young and Alexander streets, will find their polling place at Waialeale and Kapahulu roads, and the Manoa valley people will find their voting place at Wilder avenue and Punahou instead of at Young and Alexander. In the country the saving of distance will be in miles.

The boundaries of all precincts will be found in the Governor's proclamation published in this issue.

ROOSEVELT STATUE CAUSES BLOODY FIGHT

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 16.—Word reached here today from Brownfield, Terry county, far west Texas, that last Thursday citizens there erected a life statue of President Roosevelt in hunting costume, after a street fight, in which one person was fatally hurt, nine others injured and fifty shots fired.

The erecting of the statue was vigorously opposed by the Democrats and some Republicans. At the unveiling a crowd of cowboys made a rush for the statue, but were met by an equally determined crowd of defenders. Revolvers, knives and clubs were frequently used, but the statue was not disturbed.

JAPANESE CADET SHIP IN HARBOR

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Owing to sickness aboard and the general impression that Panama was an unhealthy place to visit at this time of the year, the captain of the Japanese training ship Taisei Maru altered the course of the vessel after leaving San Francisco and steered for Honolulu, arriving here yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, anchoring in the stream near the quarantine wharf. The vessel by arriving here ahead of time and probably surprising the college authorities in Japan by so doing, is just now in a peculiar situation. The officers do not know how long they will remain here or where the next port of destination will be.

The Taisei Maru left San Francisco for Panama on July 28 after a stay of eleven days at the former port. The vessel experienced gentle west-northwesterly winds, becoming appreciably lighter as the ship sailed south, and on August 9 there was a dead calm. Two days later one of the cadets having become quite ill from a pulmonary affection, and many of the crew being in a weak state of health, the captain decided to omit Panama as a port of call, it being considered unhealthy during the rainy season, and proceed direct to Honolulu. After altering the ship's course to the westward fresh northeast trades carried the ship to the longitude of 140 West, when the winds became gradually lighter and more easterly. Steam was raised on Monday, the college authorities permitting steam to be used when the vessel arrives within a hundred miles of a coast. During the entire trip from San Francisco the ship did not have to take in the light sails.

The commander, Captain C. Furuya, during the Japanese-Russo war, was stationed at various naval stations. He participated in two wars and wears several service medals. Being a cadet training ship there are instruction officers aboard, the chief one being S. Ozawa, while the instructor in English is Captain E. A. Phillips, the only foreigner aboard. The other officers are: Chief officer, M. Sasaki; second officer, S. Satow; third officer, K. Suzuki; fourth officer, Y. Shiraiishi; chief engineer, H. Onishi; first engineer, H. Matsui; surgeon, Dr. Yoshida; purser, S. Ogawa. The vessel carries a complement of 134 officers and men, including cadets, there being 11 officers, 63 cadets and 57 members of the crew, most of whom are war veterans.

The Taisei Maru is a bark-rigged vessel with auxiliary steam power, built at Kobe in 1904, by the Kawasaki Dockyards Co. During the last war she was employed as a water transport. The vessel has made two voyages to Australia and one to the Philippines, being royally entertained at Manila where Governor General Smith assisted in making the visit a pleasant one.

The Taisei Maru is employed by the National College of Tokyo, Japan, to train cadets for the merchant marine service, so that that service will have officers well trained in navigation and accompanying subjects. The college educates youths destined to become officers and engineers, and the course of study and training in the navigation department is five and a half years, and that in the engineering department five years. The curriculum of the navigation department for the sixth class includes practical and theoretical seamanship, commercial geography, physics, mathematics, law, chemistry, modern Japanese and Chinese, foreign language, and military drill. Fifth class: same as for the sixth class with navigation in addition. Fourth class: navigation, seamanship, shipbuilding, marine meteorology, general principles of the steam engine, physics, foreign languages, military drill, nautical surveying, ship's hygiene, law and mathematics. Third class: navigation, seamanship and all subjects above enumerated, the second class the same and the first class is taught gunnery, training in sailing ship and foreign going steamers.

In the navigation department, navigation, seamanship, nautical surveying, marine meteorology, law and ship building are termed the principal studies and the others as auxiliaries.

On their entrance cadets are placed in the sixth class and are promoted one class higher at the end of each six months. They are instructed in the college class rooms until they advance to the first class when they are sent to the naval gunnery school at Yokosuka for a term of about six months. They then serve for a period of two years on board the College trainingship Taisei Maru and a further six months on board an ocean-going steamship as officer apprentices, thus taking five and a half years to complete their education. Cadets of either department who are of approved scholarship and character may be sent abroad for further study.

Any boy above fifteen and below twenty-one years of age is admitted to the college on passing an entrance examination but graduates of the governmental middle schools, and of public and private schools which are publicly acknowledged by the Minister of Education to be on an equal footing with

BENEFICIARIES OF TRUST ESTATE

Job Batchelor, as master, has reported on the thirteenth annual accounts of trustees of the Charles R. Bishop Trust. The total income was \$48,229.25 which includes a balance of \$5,722.25 from last year's account. The expenditures have included the purchase of \$10,000 of O. R. & L. Co. bonds; \$20,000 Olua bonds, and \$5000 of Honokaa bonds.

The beneficiaries of the fund have been: Kamehameha Girls' Manual and Preparatory; Kohala Girls'; Mills' School; Free Kindergarten Association; Kamehameha Alumni; St. Andrew's Priory; Sisters of the Sacred Hearts; Kawaihako Seminary; Maunaloa; Central Union; Kawaihako and Kaunakapili churches; Kaulani Home; Kona Orphanage; Bishop Museum; care of the Kamehameha tomb; Founder's Day, and the expenses of the trust.

The invested funds of the trust amount to \$640,000, a large part of which are invested in bonds. The bonds include, O. R. & L., McBryde, Paia, Haiku, Waialua, Oahu, Dowsett Co., Pioneer Mill, Kahuku, H. R. T. & L., Olua and Honokaa.

A WELL-KNOWN REMEDY.

There are few people in this country who have not used, or at least heard of, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is the first thing they think of when they or any member of the family are stricken with diarrhoea, pain in the stomach or cramp colic. It has probably saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in use, and once it has been used in a home and its valuable properties become known, they rely upon it as confidently as on their family physician. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

The government middle schools are admitted to the college without examination, provided that they hold certificates of good character and ability from the respective schools from which they have graduated. All candidates, however, must take part in a stiff competitive examination as the number admitted to the college is limited. The minimum of passing marks for each term examination is 60 per cent. for a principal study, and 40 per cent. for an auxiliary, to the total sum of which the disciplinary marks are added, the grand total must attain at least 60 per cent. of the whole.

The cadets are of two kinds, those who receive their education on loan from the government or from mercantile corporations, and those who are paying their own expenses. Students of such good character and ability as can be deemed by the college authorities as models, are treated as honorary students and are freed from expenses. Cadets defraying their college expenses by loans from the government are, after their graduation, amenable to the orders of the college authorities to perform the work assigned to them and to return two yen per month to the college until they have refunded the whole amount borrowed. In the case of any cadet's neglect in repaying the aforesaid loans, their respective sureties are liable for the discharge of the obligation.

On board the Taisei Maru the complement of cadets is divided into four classes each containing twenty, and are divided into the two regular watches, port and starboard, and these watches are further subdivided into five parts, viz: forecabin, foretop, maintop, mizetop and quarterdeck parties. By this arrangement the cadet's studies and classes are carried on from day to day without interfering with the regular routine. The crew, while on a voyage, is utilizing in its devotion to the work of the ship, and it appears to be a pleasure to them to bend and unbend, sail, repair and renew standing and running rigging and sails, cleaning, painting, varnishing and all such other petty work. The crew works from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. At noon the watch on deck is relieved by the watch below who have been employed at their navigational duties and attending class lessons, and after the midday meal the routine is continued by the changed watches, and so it goes on daily. The ship is commanded by a naval captain and the strictest discipline is observed.

The officers call the Taisei Maru a four-masted bark. She is 270 feet in length and of 2298 gross tonnage, and a depth of 26 feet 9 inches. She is built of steel to a model approved by the nautical college of Tokyo, and fulfills the requirements of a training ship. She is provided with two sets of auxiliary engines, driving twin screws capable of steaming her at the maximum speed of 10 knots. She has two complete decks, full poop and midship houses and topgallant forecastle. The hull and machinery are built under Lloyd's special survey. The vessel is built with double bottoms. The coal bunkers have a capacity of 138 tons, and spare coal is carried in the holds. The upper deck houses are arranged for library and reading room, galley and scullery. The library is tastefully paneled and separated from the galley by a bulkhead insulated with silicate of cotton. An iron tank holding 20,000 gallons of water, supplies the crew with fresh water without limit.

QUARRELS ARE SERIOUS ONES

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10.—Are the Republicans going to settle up their quarrels? The well wishers of the party are beginning to ask that question with all seriousness. For while Nominee Taft is the apostle of Peace and has been doing much to place the olive branch in the hands of all concerned, the month of August is slipping away and some of the Republican lights are quite as acute as ever.

Republican quarrels are not allowed to distract well informed men as a rule. Hard as the party fights before conventions, its factions are accustomed to close the ranks after conventions. August is usually the great month for the Republican peace-makers. The quarrels this year have been of an aggravated character and the month of September, when the presidential campaign begins, finds the party fighting inside its own lines. The old and practiced peace-makers seem to have retired this year. New men are at the helm and they are not as skillful as some of the oldsters were.

No matter what the plausible talkers say, the Buckeye state is not at all certain for Taft this autumn, as matters stand today. That is not altogether because the Republican state central committee has recently seen fit to slap Senator Foraker in the face by refusing to invite him to speak at the opening of the campaign in Youngstown. There are half a dozen elements of serious discord among the Ohio Republicans. These would not be serious were there somebody with the acumen and the diplomacy to adjust differences and get all the Republicans into line for the ticket.

The Germans are not going to vote for the Republican state nominees this autumn, because of Gov. Harrison's attitude on the liquor question. Heretofore most of these voters have been with the Republicans. It is claimed that many of them can yet be won over, but nobody is taking hold of the task and working out a satisfactory solution. The negroes are apparently willing to vote for Taft in Ohio, but if Senator Foraker is treated with indignity by the party leaders these negroes will resent it. If there is one thing that will turn the Ohio negroes against Taft it is unjust treatment of their Ohio champion, Senator Foraker.

With September days approaching, the Indiana Republicans are fighting among themselves; so are the Illinois Republicans. In each state the branch Democrats are seeking nominations for office in both states speak for itself. Often it is next to impossible to persuade the big Democrats in those states to run for offices. The Republicans in Wisconsin are fighting; ditto the Republicans in Iowa, ditto the Republicans variably have their quarrels but this year these quarrels have not been as numerous as usual. Then the Democrats are getting together. Bryan is assuming the role of pacificator but no more so than ex-Secretary Taft. However, Bryan is having better success. Even in New York, where the Democrats have lost campaign after campaign because of their differences it is beginning to look as though the party would present a united front, all of which makes the Republicans take note.

National Chairman Hitchcock is giving some attention to the adjustment of these factional fights but in spite of him and of Taft the fighters keep on fighting. Every effort to patch up a peace seems to be followed by a new outburst of trouble. The olive branch work, however, seems to be of the utmost importance at this stage, of even more importance than the organization for the National campaign. For, although voters are very intelligent in splitting tickets, the fact remains that with local quarrels the National ticket is bound to suffer.

Meanwhile not only are the Democrats getting along with a minimum of fights in Kansas. One of the ugliest party fights of the year is on in West Virginia. In New York the Republicans are demoralized and pulling in cross purposes as to whether Gov. Hughes shall be nominated.

Party fights of this character predominated within the Republican party in 1892 when the Democrats swept everything and elected Cleveland for another term. There have been party fights galore since, with this difference that the Republicans have settled their quarrels during August. The Democrats infirmity—therein outdoing their rivals—but they seem to be ahead in their organization for the campaign. National Chairman Mack has his Chicago headquarters open and is thereby distancing National Chairman Hitchcock. Bryan's letter of acceptance is out and now he is going on the stump for the remaining weeks of August and for a portion of September. He will not go barnstorming, as he did in his previous campaigns, but will deliver a few carefully prepared addresses on specific topics in divers cities. He is going to speak from manuscript, so that there may be no misrepresentation of his words. Before the close of August he is going to fire the West on a few of the popular topics like the revision of tariff, the guarantee of bank deposits, the regulation of trusts and the anti-injunction plank of his platform.

In fact, Bryan is taking right hold of his campaign and working like a beaver to get things into good shape so that during the month of October, the last month of the campaign, he can remain at home and write signed articles on the issues. Taft will not be in speaking trim till September some time, when he will go down to Cincinnati. He will make his headquarters there, so some people think because he wants to give just as much attention as possible to Ohio and to saving it from going for Bryan.

President Roosevelt's hand is seen more and more in the management of campaign affairs. Apparently nothing of importance is done without consulting him. Every little while the newspaper dispatches tell how this appointment to campaign work was made at the suggestion of President Roosevelt. The travelers up to Oyster Bay are not quite as numerous as the travelers to Hot Springs, but very many of them are on campaign errands. National

PUT PISTOL ON HER L

With a revolver lying on her covered by her escort's hat, a young girl employed by the Mutual Telephone Company had a ride on the streets Monday evening which reads like a tale of the parliques of Paris. Scared at her wit's ends, and unwilling to call for assistance from bystanders for fear of death ensuing, the girl found herself compelled to do the bidding of her escort, who was Leon Straus, the traveling attorney, and who lately returned from Manila.

In brief, it seems that Straus was employed recently in the divorce case brought by the wife of a man named Watson. Monday he procured subpoenas for several persons, and one of them was for the sister of Mrs. Watson. Straus located the sister at the telephone office and is said to have talked to her about Mr. Watson's divorce. He said he wanted to get all the information possible, and asked her to meet him that night at the Y. M. C. A. corner, as he would there serve her personally with the subpoena, explaining that this method would save her from the visit of a police officer. She said she was employed until 9 o'clock at night and he told her to meet him at that hour.

Not understanding the situation the girl did meet Straus at the Y. M. C. A. He spoke of the subpoena, and considerable talk asked her to pay him to the moving picture or some place of amusement. She refused, and according to her Straus then pulled a big revolver from his pocket and said she would accompany him, or he would kill and himself, too. She followed and obeyed all his instructions. He had the audacity to command her to board a King street car and go to Waikiki. On entering the car he laid the revolver upon her lap and dropped his hat over it, the trigger being near his hand. He repeated his threat that if she moved away or tried to get assistance he would kill her then and there.

At the end of the car line the couple got out and he ordered her into the waiting station. She wanted to come back in the next car and he kept her longer. The girl said he tried to kiss her. They boarded the car again and came to town. They got off the car at Fort street and walked past the Grill to the stairs of the Advertiser office. Straus commanded her to remain there while he went upstairs to notify the Advertiser that he and the girl were married. He had told her before that they would have to consider themselves married. He did come into the Advertiser reportorial department but on seeing some of the reporters there, excused himself saying he had got into the wrong building. Even with this opportunity to escape the girl was too dazed to make a dash for liberty.

Then he asked where she lived and he told her to go home and he accompanied her. They went into the house. She saw a relative and told her story. The elder woman told her to make her escape. A young man named Akoki employed by the police but living near the girl's house, was sent for. On arrival he told Straus to leave the house. Finally Straus started down the steps and then pulled the gun from his pocket. Akoki jumped him, got the gun and placed him under arrest. He was taken to the police station.

Yesterday afternoon Straus was released from jail to appear this morning. Two charges have been preferred against Straus, one for assault and the other for carrying a concealed weapon.

The John Ena Estate.

Judge De Bolt yesterday entered an order approving the supplemented final account and the amended supplemental final account of Father H. Valentin and the Hawaiian Trust Company, executors of the will of the late John Ena, and canceling their bond and discharging their sureties. The legacies and widow's dower have been paid and the estate is now in the hands of Father H. Valentin and the Hawaiian Trust Company as trustees instead of as executors.

Chairman Hitchcock goes there every little while to report, and he is executing many of the President's directions in the management of the campaign.

One good feature for the Republicans in the West is the fact that the primaries are out of the way. Kansas has just held a primary and nominated Joseph L. Bristow, former Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, for Senator. He ran as a radical. The radical candidate for Governor was also nominated. Both those nominations will strengthen Taft's cause in that State. Whether as much can be said of the help the Republican ticket and outcome in Illinois is uncertain. However, once the primaries are out of the way, Republicans are more apt to get together for the campaign.

Soon the effort will be to arouse some interest among the Republicans in the national ticket. There is great let argy. True, this is August, and the election is eleven weeks away. Lethargy has become a growing feature of campaigns in recent years, and sometimes is not as dangerous as it might seem. None the less the fact is that the ticket of Taft and Sherman has not aroused much enthusiasm. The applause has been perfunctory from the country at large. There has not been sufficient disposition to take off one's coat and get into the work of winning voters. Interest in the personal differences of the leaders has been more pronounced.

For these reasons many good friends of the Republican party want to see a change in the spirit of the campaign. They argue that it is time for the columns to be moving forward. Taft's chances for election, of course, are good, but the idea is becoming prevalent that it is possible for the Republicans to lose the Presidency if they do not watch out.